ARTS/S WHICH HAVE EMISTED SINCE THE DEPARTMENTS.

ARTS/S WHICH HAVE EMISTED SINCE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUS ARTICLES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUS ARTICLES OF THE GOVERNMENT PREVI On February 15, 1809, Mr. Gallatin, who still re-

ade a report to the Committee on Ways and Representatives on "the system and methods of public accounts." In 1817, in obedience to a resoation of the Senate, a report was submitted on "A unts," in which was embodied the statements Navy in regard to the systems and methods then existing, together with suggestions and recommendations for their improvement. One of the results of this report was the creation of four additional ditorships in the Treasury Department. Among other things shown by a report submitted to the House of Representatives in 1838 was the fact that the accounts of Edmund Randolph, the second Secretary of State, who held that office from Deember, 1795, to March, 1797, showed a heavy balance in favor of the United States, to recover which a suit had been brought, and that the accounts of his successor, Secretary Pickering, who held the fice until May 3, 1800, were still unsettled after the lapse of twenty-eight years.

GREAT INCREASE IN DEPARTMENT WORK. In May, 1832, the Senate adopted a resolution re-questing the President to cause to be prepared and aid before the Senate at the beginning of the next ession of Congress "a plan for the reorganizaof the Treasury Department with a view to simplifying the forms of settling and keeping accounts, and of rendering them more intelligible and abolishing some of the subordinate branches departments." Secretary Woodbury's reply to resolution, which was dated May 8, 1834, was a com-prehensive and elaborate document, which contained some valuable suggestions and recommendations. The total number of clerks, messengers, hmen and other employes in the executive departments in Washington at the date of that rewas 344, and the total amount paid in salaries to all officers and clerks and other employes in the executive departments of the Government in Washington, from the President of the United States down, in 1832, was only \$449,995, while the total in-cidental expenditures amounted to only \$117,799. In May, 1893, the total number of employes in the executive departments and offices in Washington. not including the officers and employes of the District Government, was about 16,100, or about forty-six times as great as it was sixty years ago, when Congress was trying to reduce it.

That the report of Secretary Woodbury did not lead to speedy or satisfactory results is indicated by the fact that in January, 1837, in obedience to a resolution of that body, another elaborate report was submitted to the House of Representatives, "on simplifying the system of public accounts." Since that time a number of other reports on the sub-ject have been made to Congress and many "com-missions" have been appointed by the heads of the respective departments, from time to time, to inrespective departments, from vestigate existing faulty, cumbrous and expensive methods of transacting the public business, but comparatively little good has been accomplished. Not enough, in fact, to counterbalance new faults and abuses that have been constantly thrusting themselves into the departmental service. Why this has beep so Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, clearly explained in his annual report for 1892, when he said:

DIFFICULTY OF INSTITUTING REFORM. "In the nature of things it is impossible for com-mittees of Congress, with other duties and obli-gations as to committee and department work pressing upon its members, to give their entire time to a study of this great problem, and the same is true as to a commission composed of officers and clerks in the Treasury Department. They have their own current work to perform, most of it important fits members being selected on account their ability and efficiency), which cannot be neglected, postponed or transferred, and then, trained and accustomed as they are to existing methods, it is but natural to suppose that they uld be slow to recommend radical changes

Secretary Foster therefore strongly recommended the appointment of a non-partisan commission, limited in its existence to a period of say three years, "organized exclusively for the purpose of examining into existing methods of business and work in the several executive departments, more especially as to the disbursement of public money, and the examination, adjudication and ttlement of public accounts, with the view of either establishing simpler and more accurate, as well as economical, methods, or providing for a consolidation of the accounting offices of the Treasury Department, thus accomplishing a considerable reduction in the number of employes, and a

resulting reduction of expenditures for salaries, thereby promoting the efficiency and general good of the public service."

This recommendation resulted in the creation of the present joint commission, which is composed of three Senators and three Representatives. and of which Representative Dockery, of Missouri, is chairman. The other members are Senators Cockrell, Jones, of Arkansas, and Cullom, and Representatives Richardson and Dingley. Inasmuch as many of the recommendations which the joint commission may submit and which will require action by Congress can be carried into effect by means of provisions embodied in the general appropriation bills, it is fortunate that two of its members, Messrs, Cockrell and Cullom, are also members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the former being its chalman. Appropriations, the former being its chairman, and that two of the other members, Messrs. Dockery and Dingley, are also members of the House Committee on Appropriations. But experience had long ago proved that Senators and Representatives, however diligent, industrious and zealous they might be, could not deal effectively and successfully with the subject and uproot the abuses and reform the cumbrous and antiquated, and

plicable to one department were found to differ from the laws relating to another department, and rules and regulations as well as the methods of doing business were found to be radically different in different departments and even in different bureaus of the same department. It was smally decided to begin operations by a thorough investigation of the system and methods in the Treasury Department, because a large proportion of the work in that department is to examine and pass upon the work of the other executive departments and Government offices.

The first bureau examined was the Sixth Auditor's, and this examination necessarily required an investigation of the methods of doing business in the money-order branch of the Postoffice Department. Under date of September is the experts submitted a report on the Sixth Auditor's office and the money-order erryles to the joint commission, in which several important recommendations were submitted with a view to greater efficiency and economy, and also to expedite the settlement of postmasters' accounts. Among the recommendations was one to consolidate the work of the Sixth Auditor's office so as to have it distributed among eight divisions instead of ten, as at present, and to abolish certain methods which, in the opinion of the experts, are not only expensive but wholly unnecessary obstacles to the prompt settlement of accounts.

For example, there is one division known as the assorting division, in which no less than fifty-nine persons are employed, of whom one is a Chief of Division, forty-seven are clerks of different grades and eleven are otherwise employed. The chief re-ceives \$2,000 a year, three clerks receive \$1,400 each. twelve receive 8900 each, five receive \$850 each and \$48,960 a year. Now what these clerks do is simply money orders which have been paid, cancelled and money orders which have been paid, cancelled and returated by postmasters to the Postoffice Department—only that and nothing more. These paid money orders, before they reach the assorting division, pass through the inspecting division, in which they are checked against the credits claimed by postmasters who issued them, and through the recording division, when each one of them is entered in a ledger. From the assorting division these same pieces of paper are passed to a checking division, when they are again checked against the reports of the offices from which they were instead.

division, when they are again checked against the reports of the offices from which they were its sued.

The inspecting division is manned by a force consisting of a chief and fifty-six clerks, whose annual salaries amount to a total of \$55.80. The recording division has a force consisting of a chief and sixty-nine clerks, whose yearly salaries amount to a total of \$55.80. The chief and sixty-nine clerks, whose yearly salaries amount to a total of \$55.80, and the checking division has a force consisting of a chief and thirty-nive clerks whose yearly salaries amount to a total of \$55.80, and the checking asserting and checking pale merge order and postal notes therefore amounts to more than \$15,090 a year for salaries of clerks alone.

Of course the recommendations of the experts which if adopted, would enter forty-one clerks in the Sixth Auditor of the release of clerks in the dimendial of the clerks in the dimendial of the clerks in the office, and effect a yearly reduction of at least \$6.990 in salaries alone were stoully objects where submitted to the Joint Commendations of the chiefs of the offices admitted that the objections and the order salaries alone were stoully objects where submitted to the Joint Commendation of the offices admitted that the objections and the order salaries and offices to which it is a concerned, and the order salaries and the order of the orde

suited with the chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and with General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, who was formerly chairman of that committee and who is one of the best informed men in Congress so far as postal affairs and administration are concerned, both of whom agree with the experts, the lolar committee and conserved to the monarchy be restored, it can thus, and no one of the monarchy be restored. The monarchy be restored, it can thus, and no one of the monarchy be restored. The monarchy be restored to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the notorious to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the notorious to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the case of the monarchy be restored to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the case of the monarchy and the monarchy be restored. The monarchy be restored to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the case of the monarchy below to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the notorious to all Hawaiians. Her relations with the notorious to all Hawaiians. ministration are concerned, both of whom agree with the experts, the joint commission unanimously approved their report and recommendations. If the proposed changes are accepted and approved by congress a yearly saving of at least \$13,090 a year in salaries alone will be effected in the three offices before mentioned, and the accounts of postmasters and for transportation of the mails will be settled far more expeditiously than they are now and that without removing any safeguards necessary for the protection of the interests of the government. One of the most important recommendations in the report is that the issuing of postal notes shall be discontinued and that money orders for any sum not exceeding \$2.590 shall be issued upon payment of a fee of three cents, which is the fee now charged for a postal note for a sum not exceeding \$5.70 each, so that a very large proportion of all the notes issued must have been for sums not exceeding \$2.50 each. Cogent and what will appear to many persons upon examination to be satisfactory reasons for discontinuing the use of postal notes, which offer no security whatever for the safe transmission of rmall sums through the mails and substituting money orders therefor are given in the report of the experts, who also submit a plan for simplifying the methods of the money-order service and recommend that no commission be allowed to postmasters for the payment of money orders. with the experts, the joint commission unanimously

Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, has been in the most genial possible humor for the last few weeks, in spite of the fact that every other man in the Senate has been as cross as a bear. The reason is that the Senator, who is a widower, has just become engaged to a charming girl from Virginia, and is to be married in January. There is another very nice young Virginia woman, from Warren County, which the Nautical Almanac office mourns. Some years ago there was an exemination held for a place in the Nautical Almanac, which required the very highest mathematical training to be had. On the appointed day several university graduates turned up, and the Virginia girl, who had had only the advantages of the public schools in Washington. She was very sky, and probably would have fainted at the notion of woman suffrage.

The examination lasted five hours. At the end Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

schools in Washington. She was very shy, and probably would have fainted at the notion of woman suffrage.

The examination lasted five hours. At the end of three hours every man in the competition had given up and gone home. The quiet girl from Virginia was going along like a breeze, solving all the problems like playing cat's cradle. The mathematical sharps who were conducting the chamination thought they would try and find out how much she really did know. They found that there was simply no end to her knowledge of mathematics. At the end of five hours they gave her the maximum mark—100—and certified that she deserved more. She worked in the onlice until she married, and even after that she continued to do some of the most delicate and difficult work for the office. Now she has gone to Baltimore to altend Johns Hopkins, and the Nautical Almanuc people are wondering if they will ever get hold of a man who knows as much about mathematics as this Warren County 571.

That remarkable religious journal "The Boston Herald" appears to have evolved a Biblical criticism of its own. It remarks that it was to Elijah that the small boy shouted: "Go up, thou baidhead."

RESTORATION AND BLOODSHED

THE ONE SURE TO FOLLOW THE OTHER.

HAWAHANS WHEL NOT SUBMIT TO THE CITED -ADVANCE INFORMATION IN POSSES-

SION OF THE COVALISTS.

who naturally opposed any change which would the ex-Queen would not be endured one day longer. I have talked to a number of Hawaiian here to day, and they are all of one mind. They agree that all the subject last night at the West life homonarchy was windrawa. The government of the bosom friend of many public men of this and the previous generation, paid a missionary visit to the Hawaiian Islands just before the revolution. Talking on the subject last night at the West life homonarchy be restored, it can't last, as no one proved the condition of affairs, it has paid out \$405,000 in settlement of debts of the monarchy, paid

proved the condition of affairs, It has paid out \$405,000 in settlement of debts of the monarchy, paid its own running expenses and had at last accounts over \$200,000 in the treasury. Hawaiian bonds are at par or not less than \$8.

"The business community at Honolulu is almost unanimous for annexation. There are no natives in business. The natives, as a rule, own nothing. They pay less than 2 per cent of the taxes levied on the islanders. They are assessed at less than \$500,000 all told, while the assessments of the foreign elements are \$23,000,000. Talk about the natives owning the Islands. They don't own Hawaii. The foreigners own it. By foreigners I mean not only the foreign born, but also the native born of foreign descent. The foreign element is the only one worth taking into account. The natives count for nothing in an industrial or commerche sense. They are fast diminishing in numbers. They will not work if they can help it. Those that own little pieces of land known at 'taro patches' lease them to Chinese and live in idleness themselves. It would be a mistake to suppose that the natives are anxious to see the Queen restored. The average Kanaka doesn't care a copper what the government is. He is perfectly indifferent. The only class of people who want the menarchy restored are the hangers-on of the late Queen's Government, who hope to gain some personal benefit from the return of the old corrupt and extravagant order of things.

Consul Wilder's opinions were corraborated by several planters, but all expressed a desire to have

ment, who hope to gain some personal benefit from the return of the old corrupt and extravagant order of things."

Consul Wilder's opinions were corraborated by several planters, but all expressed a desire to have their names suppressed, as they said they would be persecuted should the Queen be restored. They all seemed to feel ashume, that the American Government should aid to restoring a Queen with so evil a record as Likhokatsan's. What also appeared to gail these thowaitans of the hetter class was that the Queen should everlye positive miormation of her restoration, and yet even the beads of the Provisional Government be kept in importance of the plant of the Cleveland Administration.

Passangers who arrived soid that in the light of the news they received 1.7s reveral incidents in Honolith were Evanestive. One was the Queen's order of new uniforms for her bodyguards. Another was the loss of \$25.00 which she secured from Widemann, and with which she paid her creedifors. The most rightheam, house the night before the steamer raind, when it was announced that the Queen and declared she would be restored on Tueslay. Nov. 7. All these things were regarded as braz on the ulands, but in the light of the news received here they showed that the Queen laid positive news of the action of the supposition.

THE LULANDS NOT DESIRABLE, HE THINKS. Chicago, Nov. 13.-Dr. Edward Bedloe, of Philachleage, Nev. 13.—Dr. Edward Redloe, of Philadelphia, consul to Amoy, China, under President Harrison, gives his unqualified indorsement to president Cleveland on the Mawalian question.

"Because an official under the Republican Administration made a mistake," he said, at the Auditorium to-day, "Is no reason why the party should take up that mistake as a party policy. It was un-American and hence un-Regublican. I think I am competent to express an opinion in the matter. On my way home from China last summer I stopped at Honolulu for two weeks to study the situation. I went there without any bias and open ministration made a mistake," he said, at the Auditorium to-day, "Is no reason why the party should take up that mistake as a party policy. It was non-American and hence un-Republican. I think I am competent to express an opinion in the matter. On my way home from China last summer I stopped at Honolulu for two weeks to study the situation. I went there without any bias and open to conviction. I left there firmly convinced that it would be a big mistake to annex the island. The population is of the most heterogenous character.

THE TASK BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN.

VESTIGATING EXECUTIVE DEPARIMENTS.

ARUSES WHICH HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE FORM THEM.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The magnitude of the task imposed upon the joint commission authorized by the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means or simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means are simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means are simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and to report the results of its in
Washington, Nov. 13.—The magnitude of the task imposed upon the joint commission and the methods of the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business men and by no means for the mare simply business me

CRITICISM WHICH SHOULD LATER BE CONCOUNDED BY FULL DETAILS.

Washington, Nov. 13.-A gentleman entitled to speak ex cathedra for the Administration on the William M. Deverall was announced. It came Hawaiian situation told a United Press reporter to-day that when all the facts in connection with the policy outlined in Secretary Gresham's letter were made public there would be a revulsion of the present popular criticism of the Administration's course, and that many of those who were now engaged in making bitter comment on the President's intention would be obliged to admit that the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani is necessary "I do not know positively," said this gentleman,

"whether or not it is the intention to make public "whether or not it is the intention to make public Minister Blount's report; but if that he done, I can assure you that the people will see the wisdom and foresight of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham in doing as they have done. These criticisms that we see in the newspapers were expected. They are based simply on what the Secretary of State said in his note to the President without knowledge of the facts by which Mr. Gresham was guited in giving his views. He considered the whole matter carefully, judiciously and dispassionately, and he was forced to the one and only correct conclusion—that a wrong had been done in displacing Queen Lilluokalani, and that it should be righted.
"You ask why these facts were not made public."

displacing Queen Lilluokalani, and that it should be righted.

"You ask why these facts were not made public with Secretary Gresham's letter. Shrewd generals keep a good supply of ammunition and the best of their men for the final assault. Do you think the Presi cent and Secretary Gresham are not wise clough to know this and that they have expended all their ammunition in the Secretary's letter? When the other material at their disposal-Minister Blount's report and all-are given to the public, the crities of to-day will find their arguments overthrown and demonshed and the President and his Secretary of State will be vindicated in universal approval of their judicial and unprejudiced settlement of the Hawaiian question."

in the stream. The Admiral said that perfect quiet reigned in the islands without any indication of im-pending trouble. A new United States Minister had arrived and was to submit his Government's ultitum on the morning of the day that the China sailed. Up to that time no special effort had been currie, the younger son, was a member of the bar made to anticipate the purport of his instructions. Newark for twenty years, and died. The country he added, was prosperous under the rule of the Provisional Government, and possessed in the unushited confidence of the white population, irrespective of nationality, flusiness was moving with the usual quietness and the merchants were undisturbed by Sensational rumors. As to the feeling among the natives, he said, he personally • Inv TELEGRAPH TO THE TREEVE.

San Francisco, Nov. 11—Consul-General Wilder, who represents the Provisional Government in this city, received no letters by the steamer to-day which threw any light on the sudden change in affairs. He was in conference with his brother, S. G. Wilder, and had obtained all the inside in-tilligence that there was to be secured, so his outplant on what would be done when Willis at the provisional government, Under the administration of the Provisional Government, Under the administration of the Provisional Government, Under the administration of the Provisional Government, the debt contracted with Claus Spreckels by Queen Lillinokalani had been ill about two weeks. He was born line for a serial had been ill about two weeks. He was born line for a clerk in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago, and when a young man was a clerk in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a member of the firm of J. B. (in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a clerk in the banking house of James G. King. About the years ago be became a clerk in the banking house for years ago be became a clerk in the banking house of James G. King. About the years

be done what would be done when Willis at opinion on what would be done when Willis at tempted to seat the Queen is valuable.

"Suppose," he was asked, "Minister Willis should request, on the part of the Cleveland Administration, that the Provisional Government step down and the What would be the answer,"

"The answer would be that the request could not be granted. The Provisional Government would decline to entertain any such proposal,"

"But if Willis should threaten the employment of force, what then,"

"In that case the Hawailan Government could have but one course to pursue, it would replis that resistance to the military or naval power of the United States would be useless. Eat it would replis the United States would be seen the first shift would not be granted. The Provisional Government would a despirate to the military or naval power of the United States would be that the request could not be granted. The Provisional Government would a despirate to decide the answer."

"In that case the Hawailan Government could the Provisional Government could the Provisional Government could not be granted. The Provisional Government would seed that the request could not be granted. The Provisional Government would seed that the request could not be granted. The Provisional Government would a feeling to entertain any such proposal."

"But if Willis should threaten the employment of force, what then."

"In that case the Hawailan Government could the Provisional Government would be force queen Lilinobasiant would be permitted to reaseen the Iranishance for the United States would be that the request could a feel the had been informed by an attached twice that the could not be granted. The Provisional Government would as the had been informed by an attached the deficit when the ultimatum of the United States was requested for further details Admiral Admir

the Admiral characterized the written authority, and unequivocally false. He affirmed on the contrary that Minister Riomat and himself were on the most cordial and initiate terms. Admiral Sherrett also stated that he had received his fustive than from the Secretary of the Navy relative to Mr. Riomat, and that he had corried out those instructions from the Secretary of the Navy relative to Mr. Riomat, and that he had corried out those instructions in conclusion, he reterated his statement that he had no knowledge to import, adding finally that when he left fromolius Sam Parker, a number of the Queen's Cabinet, Mr. Clenhorn, Queen illinoisalant's broth r-th-law, and Mr. Widdenran, came to the steamer to wish him bon voyage. Lieutemant D. L. Wifson, U. S. N., who also came on the steamer Chima, says Minister Willis was not on his arrival by a bond. He had nothing to do with anybody, and, in fact, took no official capacity until the arrival of Admiral Irwin. It was agreed between them that Minister Willis should present his crede tials, unaccompanied by Admiral Irwin, one hour after the sailing of the Steamer Chima.

Minneapolis, Mian., Nov. 13.-The venerable Bishop John P. Newman, General Grant's old paster and the besom friend of many public men of this and

the Hawaiian Islands just before the revolution. Talking on the subject last night at the West Hotel, Hishop Newman said:

"I do not believe that the people of the country will ever permit President Cleveland to restore the monarchy. He cannot do it. How is it to be accomplished? These are questions upon which the people may have something to say. When I was in the country the people were ripe for independence. The leaders of the revolution were the cream of intelligence and dignity of its residents. The fact is that but for American influences, the island would be in a rapid state of decadence. The underlying blea seems to be to get in a filing at General Harrison."

Francisco this morning from Honolulu of Comcently transferred from command of the United States Naval force in Hawaiian waters, to the States Naval force in Hawaiian waters, to the command of the Asiatic Naval station, a board consisting of the three highest officers available—Rear-Admirals Gherardl, Greer and Brown—met at the Navy Department for the purpose of determining the mental and moral fitness of Admiral Skerrett for premotion to the actual rank of rear-admiral. A board of medical officers will also meet in San Francisco and conduct the physical examination. The Gherardi board will concluct its branch of the examination on the record of Admiral Skerrett on file at the Navy Department. After the physical examination in San Francisco has been finished Admiral Skerrett will sail for Yokohora to assume charge of the Asiatic station.

concealed the facts in the Hawaiian business as as it did, when it was about to take such

radical action."

This remark was made by Congressman Henry W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, at the Astor House W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, at the Astor House yesterday, Continuing on the Hawailan case and on Mr. Cleveland's action. Congressman Blair said: "Can any one conceive a reason why, if the Republican Administration had countyed at a fraud and Mr. Cleveland had discovered the fact, he should not have announced it as the basis of his own policy? The Hawailan Islands are our western doorstep, and we want them as a part of our house. They are of much greater importance to us than Alaska. Indeed, it seems as if the Administration had decided what to do regardless of the people's wants."

A cordial welcome was given last evening to Edward H. Softers when he began his seventh annual engagement in Provide a whon he began his seventh annual engagement in Provide a produced with the same or, the Mail of fath." It was produced with the same cast and accessories as in New-Yors and was recived with much favor. Mr. Sothern was repeatedly applicated for

OBITUARY.

MRS. O. H. PLATT.

Washington, Nov. 13.-Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, died this after-noon at 1:25 in her rooms at the Arlington Hotel in this city. Toward the close of the late extra session Senator Platt, returning home one evening. for nothing; annex the islands and it costs us something. But above mere commercial reasons stands the fact that the people are opposed to annexation, and this Government cannot place itself in the position of coercing a people to its domnion. We are too big, too manly, too patriotic, to stoop to the reizure of a little country because a handful of our former countrymea, Baurping the Government, ask us to do so. Let them alone and the intelligent elements of Hawaii will work out their own Government. It is of no use to us; we have enough work before us in assimilating the foreign elements on our own soil, without attempting to take in the Sandwich Islands and its motiey population."

AN INTERESTING THEORY, THIS.

A PARTIAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC TO INVITE CRITCISM WHICH SHOULD LATER BE

WILLIAM M. DEVERALL. On the Produce Exchange yesterday the death of William M. Deverall was announced. It came as a shock to a large number of the members, for Mr. Deverall was on the Exchange last week Friday, and no one supposed that he was as ill as he really was. His death was due to consumption, from which he had been suffering for many years. Mr. Deverall was an Englishman and came to this country some time ago as a clerk for one of the large grain firms. He worked his way up rapidly in business life, and some years ago he returned to England as the English fepresentative of G. K. Clark. Later he returned to this country and accepted the position of New-York agent for the irm of Schwartz, Dupree & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Deverall was about forty-six years old, and a wife and one son survive him. Mr. Deverall's office was at No. 56 New-st.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.

William H. Douglas, one of the best-known druggists in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, No. 36 Lafayette-ave. He went to the theatre on Friday and appeared to be in his usual health, but was taken ill with apoplexy on Saturday. Douglas's pharmacy, at Fulton and Pearl-sts., has been a landmark in the city for nearly half a century. Mr. Douglas was sixty-six years old and was born in Newport, R. I. In 1847 he went to Brooklyn and became a clerk in the drug-store of Dr. Prince, on the site where he succeeded him, and where he remained until his death. He had an excellent reputation as a chemist and for compounding patent medicines. For some years he owned two drugstores in Flatbush. Mr. Douglas owned several fine trotting horses, one of which had a record of 2:19. His wife survives him. The funeral will take place this evening. gists in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, No

JOHN L. CURRIE.

John L. Currie died from paralysis on Saturday, Springfield, N. J. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, soventy-five year- ago, but came to this country when he was A TALK WITH ADMIRAL SKERRETT.

EVERYTHING QUIET ON THE ISLANDS, THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS AND CONTENTED AND BUSINESS THRIVING.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Admiral J. S. Skerrett, United States Navy, recently relieved of his command of the American war vessels at Honolulu and ordered to report at Washington for orders, arrived this morning on the China. A United Press representative talked with him as the steamer was lying in the stream. The Admiral said that perfect quiet Currie was elected a magistrate many times. He leaves a widow and two daughters, his two sons having died before him. His first son, Frederick D. Currie, made a record for bravery in the medical service during the yellow epidemics in New-Orleans and Jacksonville. Theod

Narcissus Pinard, second son of the late John B. Pinard, of this city, and a member of the firm of Pinard Brothers, caterers, died from heart failure yesterday after-noon at his home, No. 6 Fast Fifteenth-st. Mr. Pinard moon at his home. No. 6 Fast Fifteenth-st. Mr. Pinard had been ill about two weeks. He was born in Ogdens-

Boston, Nov. 13 .- S. R. Niles, the well-known adver-

Glasgow, Nov. 13 .- The Rev. Dr. Morrison, founder of the Scotch Evangelical Union Church, died bere today. Ealthmore, Nov 13 (Special).—Colonel Robert Ellsworth Cook, a Union veteran, died at his home in Hagerstown last night, aged eighty-four. He was a native of Conmeticut. At the opening of the war he helped organize the

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 13.-Captain Lemuel H. Tupper years a resident of Troy, died last night at Fort Wads-1803. He was one of the obstantial the first manufed vessels plying the Hudson River during the first haif of the century. In 1853 the deceased took charge of the Reusselaer and Saratoga Rallroad from Troy to Saratoga and the road from Schenectady. Subsequently his also had charge of the road from Albany to Schenectady.

A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION.

METHODIST MINISTERS AND LAYMEN REJOICE

The Columbian Express which left Jersey City for Chicago on the morning of November 7 had among its passengers the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. E. R. Smith, Editor of "The Gospel in All Lands"; Dr. H. K. Carroll, of "The Ind-pendent"; the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. W. Young, of Jersey Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. W. Young, of Jersey City; John French and E. B. Tuttle, of Brooklyn; E. L. Dobbins, of Morristown, N. J., and J. S. McLean, of New-York. These men had all voted early for the overthrow of rings, of racetrack gamblers and record-stealing Judges. At Philadelphia they were joined by Charles Scott, and at Pittsburg, about midnight, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Smith, Editor of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate, and the Rev. Dr. Goucher, president of the Woman's College of Baltimore, who brought the first tidings of the great victories in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio and sisewhere, which were received with great rejoicing. These men are members of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened at Minneapolis on November 9. Mrs. Dobbins, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Little, daughter of John French, were also in the party.

At Lima, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, Chicago papers were purchased, containing full particulars of the election. An impromptu meeting of praise and thanksgiving was organized, E. L. Dobbins being chosen chairman, and Dr. S. L. Baildwin secretary. The doxology was sung devoutly and earnestly; and Dr. Upham offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the overthrow of corruption and fraud, and conspiracy against the liberties of the people. Addresses were made in turn by aff the men present, dwelling upon the issues involved, expressing gratitude for the completeness of the overthrow of the hosts of evil.

The National hymn was vigorously sung, telegrams of congratulation were ordered sent to Judge Gaynor, Mayor Schieren, J. A. Bradley, of Asbury Park; the Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, and to Governor McKinley. Under brighter skies and happier auspices because of the good work of Tuesday, the party proceeded in a rejoicing and jubilant mood to the dutles awasting them at Minneapolis. City; John French and E. B. Tuttle, of Brooklyn;

BLEW UP A NEGRO'S HOUSE WITH DYNAMITE. Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 13.-Late reports confirm "It must have struck the American people as of "Phil" Evans, the negro convicted of crimistrange, if nothing more, that the Administration nal assault, had been blown to atoms with dynanal assault, had been blown to atoms with dynamite by a mob. They failed, however, to take the life of Evans's old mother, nis wife and children, although it was firmly believed up to 10 o'clock this morning that their bones were in the ashes. Susquently Evans's wife came to town. She tells a pitiful tale. She says that it is her belief that the mob intended to burn them alive when they blew up the house. They lost all they possessed and find themselves destitute and homeless. The authorities will sake a thorough investigation. In justice to the people of Samuers Depot it can be said that they blitterly denounce the outrage and will lend a helping hand to bring the perpetrators to justice.

NOMINATIONS FOR A MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

One following nominations for officers for the year were
made at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence
last evening in the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West
Forty-thirlest.: President, John Sabine Smith and Dr.
Jacob Shrady, vice-president, Dr. Edward F. Brush, recording secretary, B. G. Oppenheim, Dr. W. H. Bates,
B. F. Beatty and D. V. M. Hoermance; treasurer, D. McLean Shaw. The paper of the evening was one by Judge
Meddam on "Malpraetice." A number of nominations
for trustees were then made, and several men were elected
into the society. Dr. N. E. Brill presided at the meeting.
The society will hold its annual dinner at the Hoffman
House on December 16, at 6:30 o'clock.

THE CANDY SHOW POPULAR AS EVER.

House on December 16, at 6:30 o'clock,

HEAVY FIRING AT RIO.

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a son of Admiral Craven, and has two brothers officers in the Navy.

Captain Zalinski, who is to go down in charge of the dynamite gun on El Cid, did not arrive here from Chicago yesterday afternoon, but was expected to arrive some time last night, and will probably be on board of El Cid this morning.

The report that Admiral Mello had decided to holst the Imperial standard was received with incredulity by those best versed in Brazilian affairs yesterday. That Mello is a friend of the deposed House of Brazanza is not deubted, but it is not believed that he will hoist the Imperial standard until he has achieved some marked success. If a proclamation is made by the rebel Admirul in favor of any of the princes of the deposed house, it will probably be in favor of the eldest son of the Princess Isabelia.

ADMIRAL MELLOS OBJECT.

VARYING VIEWS AS TO HIS ATTACHMENT TO THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURGENT MOVEMENT SAID TO BE SUPPLIED WITH FUNDS BY MON-ARCHIST COMMITTEES IN LONDON AND

> PARIS-PROSPERITY OF THE COUN-TRY UNDER THE REPUBLIC:

Paris, Nov. 12.—In an interview here to-day Bar.—Penedo, who was Brazilian Minister to the United States for several years during the reign of Em-peror Dom Pedro, disclaimed all knowledge of the movements or policy of Admiral Melio, and said that he had no information as to the truth or fal-sity of the reports that the object of the rebellion that the rebellion was no child's play. It was difficult to foresee what the issue would be. Admiral Mello appeared to possess the sinews of war, al-though Baron Penedo declared that he could not say where the Admiral obtained them.

Baron Penedo further said that he knew Admiral Mello and considered him strong intellectually and tenacious of purpose. "He is a good man," the Bar-on added, "and he knows just exactly what he is

a chimerical enterprise." London, Nov. 13.-Members of the Brazilian Legation here have heard nothing from Rio Janeiro as to President Peixoto's reviving martial law, or Admiral Mello's preparing to bombard the city again. They discredit the current reports on both

subjects. A dispatch from Paris says that the Brazilian Minister there declined to-day to make any statement as to his latest advices from Rio Janeiro. A. N. Feitosa, Secretary of the Legation in Paris, said to-day that he discredited all reports of Admiral Mello's receiving financial aid from the Count d'Eu, Dom Pedro's son-in-law. "All the Orleans Princes are skinflints," said Senhor Feltosa. "The Duke de Nemours, d'Eu's father, would never advance his son money with which to attempt the conquest of Brazil. I am convinced that the Count has no

son money with which to attempt the conquest of Brazil. I am convinced that the Count has no hope of the restoration of the Empire."

Senhor Guanabara, formerly Brazilian Deputy and at the same time Editor of the "Jornal do Comercio," in Rio Janeiro, said to a correspondent in Paris to-day: "I should not be a bit surprised if Admiral Mello began the revolution on his own account. He has no support in the country, and has obtained no money from persons in the Republic. Since he opened hostilities he must have been suppiled with funds from monarchist committees in London and Paris. His go-between in such transactions is Hermano Ramos, one of his relatives. If any proof were wanted of Mello's monarchist affiliations, his nomination of Silveira Martens as Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government ought to be sufficient. Martens headed the revolt in South Brazil several months ago, with the express object of restoring the monarchy.

"The return to the monarchy is impossible, however, in Brazil. If Mello should take Rio Janeiro and try to restore the old Imperial family all the richest provinces would declare themselves independent States under republican forms of government. The rich provinces have prospered greatly under the Republic. The restoration of the monarchy would mean a decline of their prosperity, and they would refuse to make the sacrifice.

"General" Beadle, presiding to-day at a meeting of the English shareholders of the Conde d'Eu Railway Company, advised the shareholders to take no more notice of the revolution in Brazil than of the daily revolutions of the sarrit. The Brazilian Government, he said, paid dividends on the securities of the company with the utmost regularity. The first act of the new Government when taking power had been to assur. them that all contract rights would be respected. (Cries of "Hear!") The country, he added, was internally prosperous, and the traffic of the railway had increased.

THE YARROW TORPEDO BOAT HERE. SHE COMES ON THE DECK OF THE MOHAWK, AND IS SWIFT, THOUGH SMALL.

The long-expected Yarrow torpedo boat, which is to help in the destruction of Brazil's rebellious navy, arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transportation Company's steamship Mohawk. It lies in cradies on the upper deck, not far from the starworth, New-York Harbor. Captain Tupper was born in board bow. People who have wondered whether two such boats would not make El Cid topheavy would have dismissed their fears if they had seen how insignificant the Yarrow boat looks. Yet she is not too small to be of deadly use. She is of the third class, suitable for carrying on a vessel's deck, and has just been completed by Messrs. Yarrow, the well-known boat-builders. She is 63 feet long, 8 feet beam and 5 feet deep. Her draught is 2.3 feet and her displacement twelve tons. Her engines are triple expansion and develop 250 horse-power, which drive her between eighteen and nineteen knots an

The hatchways are all small, and are closed by spring hatches, opening automatically on the turning of a handle, thus enabling the crew to escape in case the boat is sunk by the enemy's fire. The boat is not easy to sink, however, except by heavy guns. Built of steel throughout, she is bullet proof, and her seven compartments and strong collision bulkheads will float her even if riddled by machine-gun fire. She is ventilated by a steam fan, and cost \$25,000.

THE RIACHUELO AND THE BENJAMIN CON-

A correspondent from Toulon, France, sets at rest the conflicting reports recently published in regard the conflicting reports recently published in regard to the two Brazilian men-of-war. Riachuelo and Benjamin Constant. Some cable dispatches reported them as having left Toulon and being already far on their way to Brazil. Other dispatches stated that these vessels were to join the rebel fleet of Admiral Mello, while it was said in still other telegrams that they were loyal to Peixoto.

The Benjamin Constant, named after one of the leaders of the Republican revolution in Brazil, has

been constructed at the workshops of La Seyne, a suburb of Toulon. This cruiser has not yet been delivered to the Brazilian Government, and it cannot be delivered for some time, because its artillery has not yet arrived, and it will take several days to put the guns in place.

In regard to the Riachuelo, which arrived at

La Seyne, two months ago after a long and tempestuous journey across the Atlantic, "It is no more exact," says the Toulon correspondence, "to say that she will join the insurgents than it was to say that she had been lost at sea." The bollers of this ironclad were in bad condition. She is now dismasted, her engines and bollers have been taken out. She is undergoing extensive repairs, and will receive at Toulon rapid-firing guns before leaving for Brazil. She had been disarmed, only four cannon being left on board.

SENHOR MENDONCA HERE AGAIN.

Minister Mendones, the Brazilian representative in this country, is in New-York again. He is a silent and not the besseen guest at the Brunswick Hotel. He arrived here Saturday evening, and has scarcely left his rooms since.

SUFFOCATED HIMSELF WITH GAS.

WELL-KNOWN STATEN ISLAND POLITICIAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Michael S. Tynan, ex-member of Assembly of Richmond County and a well-known resident of Staten Island, committed suicide early yesterday morning by turning on the gas in his home, in Harrison-st., Stapleton, Mr. Tynan retired to his room shortly after midnight Sunday. An hour later he was seen by his son in his room, reading later he was seen by his son in his room, reading a newspaper. That was the last seen of him alive. Shortly before 7 o'clock his younger son, Irving, heard groans coming from his father's room. Irving, heard groans coming from his father's room, but found the door locked. He ran to the porch and opened a window, and found his father lying on the floor, fully dressed, but unconscious. The room was filled with gas, the jet being turned on full. A physician was hastily summoned, but all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain, as he died an hour later.

Mr. Tynan has made three other attempts at suicide, but each time was restored by medical aid. He was sixty-two years old, and was born on Staten island. He was a Republican and well known in politics, He had held several local offices, and about eight years ago defeated the late Edward Moore for Assembly. Mr. Tynan owned cepnsiderable property, and was engaged in the shoe business at Stapleton. He was married and leaves a widow and several children. Coroner Schaefer will hold an inquest.